NUMB. CVII.] THE August 9, 1788.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, August 9, 1788. [Vol. III.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office near the Ferry.*

James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

INFORMS the public that he follows the Blue-dying Bafiness in the town of Washington. Any person in or near Pittsburgh, wanting yarn dyed, by leaving it at Mr. David Hoffman's, Tanner, shall have it regularly returned in the space of one month from the time he receives it. July 14, 1788.

Just Imported in the last vessels from Europe to Baltimore and George Town, and now opening at Pittsburgh, a Large and General Assortment of EUROPEAN and WEST INDIA GOODS, which will be sold on the lowest terms, wholesale and retail, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY.

BLUE, green, olive, claret mixed, drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, scarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens scarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown cambletts
Blue, yellow, green, pink, brown and white calimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white shalloons
Blue, green, crimson and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab joans spinning.
Jeans and fustians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corderoys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.
Buff sattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7-8 irish linens
Russia sheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured silk
Linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all sizes
Muslin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worsted mens and womens hose
Mantuas, sattins, pelongs and persians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muslin
Book and jaconet muslin
Humhums
Plain and sprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black, white, silk and thread lace
Silk and hair twist
Sewing silk of different kinds.
White and colrd. thread
Tully and lettered garetering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarse hats
Childrens do.
Womens beaver, Dunstable & Legborn hats of the newest fashion
Mens & womens silk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens stuff & leather shoes
Mens boots & shoes
Childrens do.
Elegant furs
Umbrellas
Double & single coat & waist. coat buttons
Bath, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, brass & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder boxes and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & brushes
Dressing & looking glasses
Barbers dressing combs
Ivory & fid ling do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth brushes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Ostrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & brushes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glasses
Carpenters & shoemakers tools well assorted
Castings of all kinds well assorted
Knives & forks
Desert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors scissars & shears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with strops complete
Pinchbeck, brass & plated shoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Cork screws
Gimblets of all sixes
Plated and steel spurs
Sawmill, cross cut and whip saws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compasses
Smoothing irons
Candlesticks and snuffers
Hair pins
Assorted watch chains & seals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Brass curtain rings
Spectacles
Money scales
Scythes and sickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and bridles
Surrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Brass cocks
Jews harps
Pewter dishes, plates, basons and mugs of different sizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and saucers
Crowley's steel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, shot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Best hyson tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muscovado do.
Molasses
Pepper
Allspice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raisins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Castile soap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Lisbon wines
Jamaica spirits
West India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive payment for any of the above articles, cash, ginseng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiskey, flour, butter, cheese, tallow, candlewick, hard soap, and vinegar. They flatter themselves they will merit the attention of the public by selling their goods cheap, and keeping a well assorted Store.

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1788.

To the Inhabitants of the Western Counties of Pennsylvania.

THE promotion of harmony and peace through out the state must be the cordial desire of every good man. Fatigued as we all are with political disputations, nothing can justify this new call of your attention but a concern for the safe of mind of our friends and fellow citizens.

A variety of circumstances have contributed to give an unpleasing appearance to parts of the federal constitution—it is my intention decently to examine into some of them, and to pursue the investigation as a high and serious duty, in the performance of which whatever is disrespectful, unkind or passionate would be unworthy and criminal. I conjure you, my countrymen, to exercise your own native sense. I entreat you to remember the dignity of a free people. Do not permit yourselves to form opinions, or to adopt any line of conduct that may affect the public, without cool and serious reflection in the hour of stillness and composure at your own houses. Take care of the flame which may be kindled in your minds at taverns, places of parade and public meetings. Remember at these places too many are affected by the inebriating draughts, which are always near at hand. The maddening influence of spirituous liquors is not necessary to keep up the almost divine feelings of a freeman. Avoid then all political meetings in places that expose the people to these temptations. Meet rather at your courthouses, and your places of worship. JUSTICE will not be offended at the presence of freemen, and the sacred temple of the DEITY himself will not be profaned by the decent and cool deliberations of the sincere sons of liberty.

In the course of the present year many errors have been propagated among you. It was said that our neighbours of Maryland could relish the new constitution. Yet you [illegible] unanimity, considering the pains that were taken there to prove the constitution faulty. Eleven dissentient votes were all the opposition amounted to, and of these two of the principal were chosen by counties in which they did not reside, contrary to the usual practice and to the resolutions of the legislature; and a third was but a short time a citizen of that state. You were told also, that Virginia would reject, yet you see their convention have adopted the constitution, and all is tranquility there. You were also told that New-York would certainly reject without hesitation, yet they have been sitting very long, and have not done so. The people of that state, it is positively asserted, are becoming more favorable to the constitution, as they become more fully acquainted with it. There is no doubt too, that an old party difference in their state politics has affected the choice of their convention exceedingly, which you know might easily be the case, but this circumstance has no more to do with the qualities of the new constitution, than with those of the holy scriptures.

A good deal of pains have been taken to make you believe, that Congress will have power to regulate the elections of the state legislatures. Nothing is more untrue. The federal legislature can no more regulate the elections of our state representatives, councillors, &c. than they can regulate those of Holland, England or Ireland. Those who assert that the new federal constitution extends to that point, are either grossly mistaken, or wickedly attempting to deceive you. The meaning of the article about the regulation of elections is this, your members of the general convention, and those of some other states, saw plainly that Pennsylvania and several other states had paid up about their proportion of the interest on the continental debts, and that some other states, such as Rhode-Island, had not done the same just thing, and that they omitted to send their delegates to Congress, in order that there might not be a due representation in that body whereby they might prevent a legal requisition to perform this and other ends of duty to the union and our foreign friends. This fell hard upon Pennsylvania and other honest states, and yet the old confederation being defective in not giving power to Congress to remedy the evil, we must have groaned under the hardship forever, had not the states adopted that article in the new constitution. Ten of them having ratified it, things stands so now that if any one refuses or neglects to perform its duty, and does not send members to the senate, nor does not appoint a time for the people to chuse their representatives in the federal house, Congress can say, that the people of each election district in each state shall chuse, in their proper district, the federal representatives, to which by the new constitution and by reason they are justly entitled. This is the true meaning of the clause, and it will appear at first view a great security for the liberty and independence of the whole body of the people.

You have been told also that after the new constitution takes place the officers under it may be come perpetual. Now it is fully and absolutely secured that no representative, senator, president or vice president can continue beyond a stipulated time, and if the people think that time too long they can get their states legislatures to apply for its being shortened. If nine legislatures out of thirteen apply this year, or ten years hence, there must be a convention called to consider the point (or indeed any thing else which you complain of in the constitution) and then if three-fourths of the states approve the alteration, it will be made. But if Congress should want to extend the time of their duration, or wickedly wish to make themselves perpetual, they must get three-fourths of the state legislatures to consent to it before it can take place. I believe nobody, therefore, on due reflection, will see any cause to fear Congress will ever be able to render their seats perpetual. It will seem foolish to some of my countrymen to take so much pains to remove this apprehension, because they know there is no danger of any such thing, but I can assure them that so much deception and mistake has taken place, that there are many worthy inhabitants of our western counties that have become very unhappy on this [illegible]

I went those good people to read the constitution quietly by themselves, and to judge like reasonable and free men for themselves. I do not want to inflame their passions, nor to hide the subject from them. I wish them to pass a sober, cool and honest judgment on it. They will see that every man among them, whether protestant or catholic, rich or poor, may elect or be elected. The assembly may chuse any of them a senator, or the people may chuse any of them a federal representative, or any of them may be chosen vice president or president of the United States. Nothing in the constitution forbids it, though they must be sensible that a man must be very good and very wise, to deserve and receive such great trusts from the assembly and from the people. However, as I said before, any man, rich or poor, protestant or catholic, can be chosen, if he is thought fit by the state legislature, or the people at large, and when he is chosen nothing can prevent his taking his seat and performing his high duties. In other countries religious tests would prevent him, though he were ever so wise, ever so good, or ever so much beloved and esteemed. In Spain a protestant would be disqualified, in Ireland a presbyterian or a catholic would be disqualified, in England a catholic, presbyterian, or any dissenter from their church, would be disqualified. But our new federal constitution admits all, whether protestant, or catholic, or presbyterian, or episcopalian, &c. for it expressly says there shall be no religious test. Blessed circumstance, for which above all others the favored people of these states should ever raise their grateful voices in praises and thanksgiving to the author of every good and perfect gift. The federal connexion, established on these liberal and generous principles, will lead to a sort of federal union among the various churches which it has pleased God to raise up in the world. Here none can be particularly favored, none can be particularly oppressed, none can be interfered with, all are equal--all independent of each other. They will not render to each other, nor to the government, tithes, nor tenths, nor free gifts [as they have been preposterously termed] nor any species of taxes as religious men or societies. Nothing will be expected, nothing will be required but peace and good will, and brotherly loving kindness. This excellent quality of the new government will warm and expand our bosoms whenever we reflect upon it.---- The liberality and virtue of America in establishing perfect equality among all religious denominations and societies, will no doubt produce to us a great reward, for when the news of it shall reach the oppressed dissenters from the established churches of Britain, Ireland, Holland, Germany, France, Spain and Italy, and they shall find that it encourages both protestants and catholics, they will at once cry out, America is "the land of promise." There alone can the sincere votaries of religion enjoy their lives, their civil and religious rights and property, without suffering from their attachment to that church in which they have been born and bred, and which they believe to be right and true. Ye sovereigns of the European world, continue your religious oppressions at your peril. So sure as you persist, thousands of your present subjects, transplanted to the fertile fields, the healthful villages and populous cities of America, shall remind you of your impiety and error, when it shall be too late for you to retrieve the loss.

It has been said, the public defaulters will be excused from paying the public debts they owe. It is not necessary at this time to enter into any enquiry, who are public defaulters. That will lay with those persons to whose charge it is committed by the laws. All monies had and received by any citizen of the United States must be accounted for, or if not duly accounted for, the person who received the same will be liable to an action at law, and if he has it, must pay the same; if he has it not, his body will be subjected to imprisonment, as in other cases. -- The United States have been declared a body corporate by acts of the state assemblies. Those acts remain in force, and were the states to separate and become thirteen unconnected sovereignties, unallied and unconfederated, they would still be a body corporate, and that body corporate could sue any public defaulter, in the courts of any state, wherein his person or his property could be found.

The militia have been alarmed with assertions, that they could be sent not only from Georgia to New-Hampshire, but even to France. The jurisdiction of the federal legislature does not extend beyond the territories of the United States. Congress therefore could have no more authority over the militia on the high seas, or in France, than they could have over the militia of Ireland, or the regular troops of the empress of Russia. These things cannot be believed by the people, who invent and propagate them. They can only have in view to deceive wickedly aimed at your peace, and their wishes must be to make you the miserable instruments of destroying your own happiness. It is said our militia may be marched to New Hampshire or North-Carolina, under the powers of the new constitution. To this we may answer, that by the laws and constitution of of this state, the militia of Washington may be ordered by council to Philadelphia, or those of Philadelphia to Washington. The distance between them is the same as between New Hampshire and Philadelphia, or between Philadelphia and North-Carolina, but the march from Washington to the city would be much worse, through great tracts of unsettled country, and bad roads over the Laurel hill, the Alleghany mountains, &c. Though this power is possessed by our assembly, who ever feared the use of it. The truth is the legislature of Pennsylvania must necessarily have authority over the militia, in every part of their jurisdiction, and so of the federal legislature; but a moment's reflection will shew you, that the federal government can never be so foolish as to order the people from one extreme of the union to the other, nor could they expect that the militia, with arms in their hands, and officers appointed by their own state governments, would ever obey. It is preposterous and criminal to endeavour to alarm and inflame you with such things. In the same way they have attempted to make you uneasy about a poll tax. They ought rather honestly to inform you, that an impost of five per cent. upon all foreign merchandize, and more upon some, will take off a great part of the land tax, which you have been used to pay, and they should observe to you, that as you wear and use a great deal of home made articles of dress, food and drink, which the citizens cannot obtain, and the monied men do not use, the citizens and monied men will pay a very large proportion of the public revenues, to the great relief of the land holder, and the industrious poor. This will hereafter be the best poor man's country upon earth, and a most happy one at the same time for the rich, if they have sense and virtue with all; and if they have not sense and virtue, they must endeavour to get them, or they will not be half as happy as their poorer fellow citizens.

It has been asserted, that the new constitution, when ratified, would be fixed and permanent, and that no alterations or amendments should those proposed appear on consideration ever so salutary, could afterwards be obtained. A candid consideration of the constitution will shew this to be a groundless remark. It is provided, in the clearest words, that Congress shall be obliged to call a convention, on the application of two thirds of the legislatures; and all amendments proposed by such convention, are to be valid when approved by the conventions or legislatures of three-fourths of the states. It must therefore be evident to every candid man, that two-thirds of the states can always procure a general convention for the purpose of amending the constitution and that three fourths of them can introduce those amendments into the constitution, although the president, senate and federal house of representatives, should be unanimously opposed to each and all of them. Congress therefore cannot hold any power, which three-fourths of the states shall not approve, or experience.

There is one grand operation of the new federal constitution, favorable to general liberty, which I do not remember to have heard from any of its friends. It is well known, that in most of the states the members of their houses of representatives are chosen in equal numbers from each county, and in the eastern states, in equal numbers from each town, without any regard to the number of taxable inhabitants, or the number of souls. Hence it is very frequent for a county, with ten thousand souls, to send only the same number of members to the state house of representatives, as a county with two thousand souls, by which each person in the least populous county, has five times as great a voice in electing representatives, as his fellow citizens of the most populous county. This is clearly a departure from the principles of equal liberty, and ought to be altered in the several states. I speak the more plainly because our state constitution is free from that fault in the formation of our house of assembly. Now the new constitution expressly declares, that the federal representatives shall be in the proportion of one to every thirty thousand, which accords with reason and the true principles of liberty. This house, therefore, so far as national matters go, will remedy the evil spoken of in the several states, and is one more great step towards the perfection of equal liberty and general republicanism in America. It must strongly recommend the federal constitution to the serious reflecting patriot, even though he may formerly have had doubts, and it will suggest to the several states the propriety of reconsidering that point in their respective constitutions. Pennsylvania legislative elections are and will be held, is less safe from the existence of this fault in the adjoining sister states of Virginia, Maryland, Jersey, Delaware and New York.

There is now so universal a spirit of conciliation, acquiescence and mutual concession prevailing thro' the states, that the prospect before us is the most comfortable. The minority of Massachusetts were lately called upon to elect Mr. Gerry their governor, because of his being of their former sentiments on the plan of government, but they gave much the greater part of their votes to Mr. Hancock, who voted for the plan, believing, on better considering the constitution, that he was right. Governor Randolph of Virginia, though at first an opposer of the constitution, proved one of its most useful friends in the Virginia convention, and finally voted for its adoption. The leading members of the minorities of South Carolina, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, have said they would promote the execution of it, and its chearful acceptance by the people. The clearest symptoms of acquiescence and good will have also appeared among the gentlemen in Pennsylvania, who originally opposed the new constitution. May God grant that this reign of reason, moderation and brotherly affection, may daily encrease among the good people of this flourishing common wealth.

A Friend of Society and Liberty.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, April 30.

ON the 18th instant, the emperor arrived at Kleurish, a frontier fortress opposite to Shabatz, before which the Austrians were drawn up preparatory to the siege of it.

On the night of the 23d, the approaches being made the batteries were raised, and his Imperial majesty arrived at the camp the next morning by day-break, soon after which the batteries were opened; but the Emperor perceiving that the side next the river was most convenient for a general assault, a detachment of the free corps of Servia, and the riflemen of the regiment of Peterwaradin, were ordered to advance, covered by the regiment of Esterhazy. This attack proved successful, the enemy being soon obliged to retire to the citadel, when the emperor, desirous to spare the effusion of blood, and touched with compassion for the women and children, ordered the garrison to be summoned to surrender, which they did immediately at discretion, and were declared prisoners of war; but, in consideration of the brave defence they had made, his Imperial majesty permitted their wives and children to retire, with their effects to Zwernick.

The garrison consisted of the Aga of the Janissaries, Mahomed, commander in chief, and several other Agas, with fifteen other officers, and about 800 men, horse and foot. There were found in the fort 17 pieces of cannon of different sizes, and 20 pair of colours.

The baron de Rouvroy, general of artillery, and lieutenant colonel prince Poniatowsky were slightly wounded.

The prince de Ligne who distinguished himself in the assault, has been rewarded with the military cross, and appointed colonel of engineers.

May 3. According to accounts received from prince Lichtenstein of the 26th of April, an attempt was made by the Austrians on the 25th, to storm Dubicza, but they were repulsed as they were entering the breach which they had made. In return the Turks having received a reinforcement, which augmented the garrison to the number of 12,000 men, they sallied out, and attacked the Austrians in the Tenebes. A general action then commenced which lasted three hours, and though the Austrians were victorious, Prince Lichtenstein thought proper, all his works being destroyed, to raise the siege, and in the night of the 25th he crossed the Unna, and encamped between the heights of Dubicza and Bacin, to cover the Austrian territories from the incursions of the enemy.

LONDON, April 22.

The whole current of news by the foreign mail, indicates no very sincere disposition to peace either in France or Spain; the movements of the army in the former, and the formidable marine preparations of the latter, without any satisfactory substantial reason assigned by either, are not very favorable symptoms of permanent peace and friendship between Great-Britain and the house of Bourbon. How far our ministers may depend upon the French assurances in contradiction to their actions [illegible] to conjecture: we think they are very [illegible]

plain Englishmen to depend upon. We do not find that the Spaniards are very profuse or explicit in their assurances to our court or any other court.--- They seem to hold themselves unaccountable to any earthly power for what they do, which is more than we can say or think, since we suffered ourselves to be padlocked by the late famous convention.

May 9. Accounts from Constantinople mention the disappointment of the captain Pacha's expedition, who was to have descended into the Crimea with an army of 30,000 men, which was to have been conveyed in a fleet appointed for that purpose --- This destination however, has been prevented by the interposition of the emperor, who must occupy the attention of these troops; so that the present design is to the destruction of the Russian fleet in the black sea.

Troops arrive very fast from Asia at Constantinople, and have lately been in such vast numbers, that the traders in the city shut themselves up in their houses, apprehensive of a pillage. They are immediately dispatched towards Sophia, seemingly all in high spirits; but wretchedly cloathed, and very badly fed. The grand vizir is to review the troops on the plains of Sophia, where, notwithstanding all the exaggerations of the Ottomans, the army is not generally expected to exceed 100,000 effective men.

May 15. A Russian agent arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, to prepare and wait the arrival of admiral Greig's squadron.

May 27. Saturday arrived the mail from Holland, by which we learn, that Duke Louis of Brunswick died suddenly on the 12th of this month, at his palace of Eisenach, in the 70th year of his age: and that the disturbances still continue at Bretagne, to such a degree, that the bishop of Rennah arrived himself on the night of the 8th, express at Versailles to communicate the news to his most christian majesty. The good bishop had travelled with such expedition, that he had performed the journey from Rennes on horseback, in thirty hours.

DUBLIN, May 8.

The recent failures in England are computed at eight hundred thousand pounds! This great national misfortune, having proceeded totally from the monopolizing spirit of her people, precludes the most trifling commiseration, though her manufactures and commerce must receive a very great shock from so unexpected an alteration.

American Occurrences.

CHARLESTON, (S. C) June 14.

A correspondent informs us, that the following humourous accident happened a few days ago. A party of ladies and gentlemen went to Long Island to spend a few days; they agreed to walk to the serenity of the beach; on their arrival, a young couple were found on their way to Charleston in great distress, being bent on a voyage for matrimony, but not having where withal to obtain the knot, very fortunately, among the party was a clergyman from Christ Church parish, who offered his service, which was readily accepted, and the solemnity was immediately performed in the presence of all the landing: we do therefore certify, that on Thursday last was married, on the beach of Long Island, by the reverend Mr M'Calla, Mr. Joshua Shahan to Miss Polly Harris.

Long may this happy pair their days improve,
In all the blessings of connubial love,
And as it was contracted on the sand,
May both arrive home safe, and hand in hand.

BALTIMORE, July 11.

In estimating the political happiness of a people, nothing is of greater importance than their capacity of, and tendency to improvement. As a dead lake will continue in the same state for ages and ages, so would the bigotry and prejudice of mankind continue the same, unless they were roused to action by the charms of science, the enjoyments and security of civil government and other powerful motives.--- But if once the lake is begun to be opened in a thousand rivulets, who knows over what unnumbered fields, barren before, they may diffuse the blessings of fertility, and turn a dreary wilderness into a land of society and joy.

NEW-YORK, July 10.

There is hardly an inhabitant living who recollects such a kind of a summer as the one now rapidly passing away. Such quantities of rain have fallen, that our friends in the country, we are told, fear greatly with respect to the latter harvest; Indian corn is much injured for want of a hot vegetating sun, and with the beating of frequent showers. The grass is great indeed, but flax, though it be tall and rampant, is much matted, and in many instances must be gathered earlier than usual.

July 15. By advices from Poughkeepsie we learn, that a number of the anti-federal members in convention insist upon the adoption of the new constitution in a conditional mode; others are willing to adopt it in toto, and to instruct their members in the federal Congress to press the amendment of the system, agreeable to their recommendation. This latter sentiment appears to be most rational, and, we trust, it will ultimately prevail; that our country may be rescued from the horrors of anarchy and confusion.

We are further informed, that on Saturday last, the honorable Mr. Jay, chancellor Livingston, and colonel Hamilton, severally addressed themselves to our state convention, in a masterly animated and pathetic manner; which, it is said, made sensible impressions on the minds of such anti-federal members, who have not yet rendered their conceptions entirely callous, by pre-conceived prejudice, to the voice of truth, to sound and eloquent reasoning.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

We have real pleasure in informing our friends in the country, that seventy families of Swiss arrived in this port a few days ago in one vessel. They all paid their passages before they sailed, and are cloathed and furnished with every comfort and necessary of life. As they come from an industrious, frugal and moral country, enjoying a republican form of government, this colony will be highly acceptable. They intend to settle together, on a body of new lands about 30 or 40 miles from the mouth of Conegocheague.

July 19. Though the articles of news which announce the destruction of mankind excite most powerfully the reader's curiosity and attention, yet such as describe the methods by which the lives of our fellow creatures have been preserved, may prove of greater benefit and advantage to the public. In the autumn of 1787, above 600 children were inoculated for the small pox at Geneva, who all, except two, happily recovered from this disease.

July 26.

From a late London Paper of April 23.

A private letter from Hesse Cassel relates the following anecdote. The landgrave, exercising one of his regiments, was displeased with a captain, and caned him; the officer struck the spontoon in the earth, and went home: the landgrave reflecting on what he had done, sent a colonel's commission to the captain in about an hour after, which the captain received with much coolness, and said, "I will wait on the landgrave myself to thank him." Soon after he arrived, he said, "Sir I do not come to thank you; I stand in no need of your favor; I despise it: because you have taken my honor from me, which to me is more precious than life;" at that instant he drew forth a pistol and firing it thro' the window, said, "this was designed for you, sir, were you not my sovereign prince," then took out a second and shot himself in presence of the landgrave! The landgrave ordered the corps to be thrown out of the window, and commanded it to be interred by the common hangman (which on the continent is the greatest mark of infamy) however, his orders were not obeyed, for the whole garrison became so mutinous, that the landgrave was under the necessity of ordering the officer to be buried with all military honors.

Pittsburgh, August 9,

MEDICINAL WATERS

The public are hereby informed that a discovery hath lately been made of some Medicinal Springs in Washington county, from the use of which many afflicted persons have already experienced the most salutary effects.

No attempt hath been yet made to analize this water, nor is it perhaps possible to ascertain its quality without some regular experiment: it issues in very large quantities from several chasms or apertures in the rocks; is so very pure and light that any person may drink a gallon of it without feeling his stomach in the least oppressed, and possesseth such tenuity and subtilly as to penetrate the whole system immediately after being drank, and make its appearance in small globules on the surface of the body.

To enumerate a few of the many cures effected by these waters: --A woman whose name is ..... Crail, who had not walked for 15 or 20 years, is by the assistance of these waters restored to strength and activity: another woman nearly in the same situation, with a white swelling, is considerably relieved in a short time; one ..... Tuck afflicted with the gravel, received immediate benefit; several persons labouring under scorbutic complaints have experienced perfect cures, and for the Rheumatism, that painful and common disorder in this country, 'tis a speedy and sovereign remedy.

The discovery was made as follows, Mrs. Clock and Mrs. Porter, who were taken prisoners by the Indians during the late war, were informed by some of the Sevages, that on a branch of Chartiers creek describing this place exactly, were some springs, which would cure wounds and sickness of all kinds and that old age itself was considerably relieved by an external and internal use of them.

Those springs are on Tom's run, a branch of Chartiers creek, about ten miles from Pittsburgh, and two from General Nevill's; the country is remarkably healthy, provisions cheap, and comfortable accommodations to be had in the neighbouring farm houses; an indifferent bath is already prepared, and will be improved in a few days; from 40 to 100 people frequent those springs every day.

That this valuable dispensation of Providence may be generally known, a Friend to Humanity requests you to give this a place in your very useful paper. Washington county, August 4, 1788.

At a Meeting of a number of Freemen, Inhabitants of the different Townships in the County of Westmoreland, held at Greensburgh the 5th day of August, 1788.

JOHN MOORE, Esquire,
Was unanimously chosen to the Chair.

Upon motion being made, it was resolved unanimously, That it is the duty of this meeting, to endeavour to procure several amendments to the plan proposed for the general government of the United States, by the late federal convention, and now adopted by the conventions of ten states.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee, consisting of seven persons, be chosen by this meeting to correspond with the different counties of this state, respecting the most proper method of procuring those amendments, in connection with other states, and according to the method laid down in the said plan of general government.

Resolved, That captain Thomas Morton, Christopher Truby, esq; William Jack, esq; Christopher Lovingtuse, col. John Shields, Charles Campbell, esq; and James Brison, be a standing committee of correspondence for the aforesaid purpose.

Resolved, That the aforesaid committee, with the chairman, be requested to receive and take charge of the minutes of this meeting.

JOHN MOORE, Chairman.

THE subscriber has three plantations, on each of which he wishes to place an industrious family for any term not exceeding seven years; they are situate in Westmoreland county, as follows, viz. One tract below the mouth of Plumb creek, on the south east branch of the Alleghany river, about 10 miles above Pittsburgh; one tract about a mile from said river on Plumb creek, both adjoining Mr. Haymaker's land; one tract on Plumb creek, including the large forks, about three miles from the river. The land all good, well watered, and excellent range for cattle. The terms shall be moderate, and may be known by applying to him at Pittsburgh, or in his absence to col. William Butler. The infamous practice of stealing his timber, hitherto followed by some ill disposed persons, regardless of the rights of property, causes him to forbid the cutting or carrying away any kind of timber from these or any other of his lands not herein mentioned, as he is determined to prosecute such offenders, in case of detection, as the law directs.

RICHARD BUTLER.

August 6, 1788.

TO BE RENTED,
Until the 1st day of January, 1791, and possession given immediately.

A House and Lot situated on the north west corner of Market and Third streets, in Pittsburgh, the house is 20 feet square, and two stories high, the lot 30 feet front, by 175 feet deep. For terms apply to Mr. John Blackburn, baker opposite Mr. Joseph Nicholas's, at the sign of the Cross Keys, or the subscriber at Elizabeth town.

August 2, 1788. M. CURTIS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Dickinson township, Washington county, about the 25th last June, a black horse, about 14 hands high, has some saddle spots, a star in his forehead, is marked with a lash rope, no other mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come prove property pay charges, and take him away.

August 1, 1788. THOS. B. PATTERSON.

ISRAEL ISRAEL,
At the Cross Keys, corner of Third and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,

ACQUAINTS the public in general, that he has rented a large stable in Dock-street, for the purpose of extending his business, and is in hopes to meet with encouragement, as he is determined to keep the best of hay, and accommodate travellers at the very lowest rates. For the information of all that chuse to favor him with their custom, he acquaints them that horses are taken in at 50s. per month, 15s per week, 1s 3d per night for hay, and per quart for oats. All horses by the month or week to have 6 quarts of oats per day. Every other charge in the house as reasonable as possible.

Westmoreland county, Rostrever township, July 11, 1788.

WHereas my wife Catharine Kennedy, has been these two years and better striving to take away my character, and that of some of my neighbours falsely and maliciously, and will not live in peace and her duty with me, and has sued me for a separate maintainance, and has entered into law without my knowledge or advice, and greatly against my interest, by which means she is likely to destroy both her own living and mine, and is daily striving to enter into new suits of law. I therefore take this method to forewarn all persons whatever, not to trust her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN KENNEDY, Senior.

THE subscriber with pleasure again presents to the public the Pittsburgh Gazette, in its large size; being disappointed in receiving paper, they were obliged to reduce its size, which they now intend to make up by giving some papers extraordinary to close the second year. They flatter themselves that those who are in arrears for papers, will see the necessity of discharging speedily their respective balances, which will enable them to carry on their business with credit to themselves, and satisfaction to their customers.

A regular post being now established between the city of Philadelphia and this place, it will be in their power to give to the public every transaction of of importance which may happen in Europe, and inform them of every occurrence worthy of remark which may take place in any of the United States, together with the intelligence this Western Country affords, will, they hope, make the Pittsburgh Gazette worthy the attention of every independent citizen on this side the Alleghany Mountain.

JOHN SCULL

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1788.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living three miles up the river from Red Stone, Old Fort, about the 15th of May last, two mares and a yearling colt; one is a bay about 9 or 10 years old, lame in her off hind foot, the colt is sucking her, branded with I W, but it is very dull. The other is a chesnut sorrel, with a star in the forehead, she is lame in the near shoulder, and about 11 years old. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL MILLER.

Fayette county, 28th June, 1788.

N. B. The bay mare has a bell stamped with R. Brown.

DANIEL ELLIOTT, at his Saw mill one mile below the point from Pittsburgh, will saw boards on shares, or give a generous price for rafts of saw logs brought down the rivers to the mouth of the creek, and will rent on very easy terms, on the bank of the river and creek, a convenient spot of ground for a boat yard and store house. May 28, 1788.

Simon Fishbaugh,

FACTOR, STOCK and EXCHEQUER BROKER,

BUYS and sells on commission, bills of exchange on Europe and the West-Indies, bank stocks, stocks of the United States of America; such as the different denominations of public securities (called final settlement certificates) and the different emissions of paper money, emitted since July 1776, or such as bears any discount or depreciation from its nominal value.

Money borrowed and lent to any amount, on deposits sufficient for the punctual re-payment, or on deposit of any kind of final settlement certificates, or public securities of the United States at their real value.

Keeps an office for the purchase and sale, barter and exchanging real estates, grounds rents, &c. for approved notes and bonds or mortgages, so as to accommodate buyers and sellers. In some cases gives a very considerable credit on the sale of real estates. Draws deeds, mortgages, bonds and warrants, powers of attorney, or any other kind of instruments of writing.

Procures freight for vessels on a short notice, and hires vessels on charter.

Supplies country people and others with the exact sums of shilling state money of the year 1781 or the emission of 1785, and funded certificates receivable at the land office of Pennsylvania, for lands to obtain patents, taken up from the proprietors before the year 1776, or certificates for payment of lands now taking up, as also certificate for the payment of lots in the reserved tract of the state of Pennsylvania, on the most moderate terms of any, the different species of paper money, and certificates exchanged for a small discount so as to accommodate strangers and others; Pennsylvania, New-York, and Maryland interest dollar money bought.

Country people living at a distance and coming to this city with quantities of their produce; such as wheat, hemp, flour, corn, beef, pork, butter, fur and tobacco, &c. &c. will be informed of the highest prices, and conducted to the safe purchasers and true dealers for the ready disposal of their produce, either in exchange of goods or cash, on a reasonable commission.

The subscriber, by a punctual attention to the several duties which he undertakes, and a scrupulous regard to the interest of his employers, expects to merit the confidence of those who may from time to time have occasion for his services, in any or all of the above branches, on application to him at his office. SIMON FISHBAUGH.

*** Accommodations are provided for the reception of produce, and all kinds of goods stored, free of all charges, if sold within three months from the time.

Office of Exchange, in Fifth street, five doors above Market street.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1788.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Hector Lithgow, who, in or about the year 1764, served as a private in his Britannic majesty's 77th regiment, then quartered at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, left that place for Great Britain, and proceeded in the same capacity to the East Indies, where he died in the year 1781, possessed of a considerable property, and by his last will and testament bequeathed the same to John & Hugh Lithgow, his two sons, who were born in the said town of Halifax, and lately resided there, and also Frances Sweeting, their mother: This is therefore to notify the said John and Hugh Lithgow and Frances Sweeting, or any of them, that satisfactory information of the whole transaction may be received, at Halifax, by applying to Messrs. Brymer and Feither; at New York to Thomas Pope, esq. at Philadelphia to Archibald Gay, Letitia court.

Any who may have it in their power to give satisfactory information with respect to the above persons, or any of them, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

*** The printers in the West India islands, and the states of America, are desired to insert the above advertisement, and the charge of the same will be defrayed by transmitting accounts to either of the above gentlemen.

TO BE SOLD.

A Tract of Land situate on the waters of Miller's run in the county of Washington, containing 171 acres and 107 perches, and allowance, bounded by lands of Matthew Atcheson, William Black, David M'Rory, and David Reid. Part payment will be taken in produce, and time given for part of the purchase money. Apply to the subscriber at the new mills on Chartiers creek.

EDWARD BUTLER.

July 3, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Washington county, on the 16th of May last, a grey Horse, about 13 hands high, paces, trots and canters, marked on the near buttock R R but the mark is scarcely perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away,

June 15, 1788. DANI. SHAWHAN.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a bay mare, 14 hands high, 4 years old, black mane and tail, and a small star and strake down the face, branded on the near buttock with a stirrup. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to Patch's ferry, or to captain O'Hara, shall receive Four Dollars reward, and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

July 2, 1788.

RAN-away from Greensburgh, the 2d. 4th of June, a negro Man, about 45 years of age, lost some of his fore teeth, it is thought he will either go to the Indians or down the river. Whoever secures said negro, and brings him to Greensburgh goal, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

July 2, 1788.

23d March, 1786.

JANE DEE, widow, enters a caveat against accepting a survey, and granting a patent to James Brison for a tract of land in Westmoreland county, alledging that she has a right by virtue of a location granted to William Allen the first day of the lottery, the 3d day of April, 1769.

David Kennedy, Sec'y Ld. Office.
John Lukens, Esq; Survr. Genl.

Copy.

21st April, 1788.

The first Monday in June next, is appointed for a hearing of the parties in this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

David Kennedy, Sec'y Ld. Office.

Copy.

4th June, 1788.

It appearing to the board of property that James Brison had not given sufficient notice. I do therefore hereby appoint the first Monday in September next for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat they having at least thirty days notice.

David Kennedy, Sec'y Ld. Office.

The subscriber being in consequence of the above caveat prevented from getting a patent for a tract of land for which he hath a warrant and survey, and not being able to give personal notice to Jane Dee, as is above required, inasmuch as he neither knows who she is or where she lives; takes this method of giving public notice of the time and place appointed by the honorable the board of property of Pennsylvania, for a hearing of the parties on that caveat.

JAMES BRISON.

June 23, 1788.

ISRAEL ISRAEL,

At the Cross Keys, corner of Third and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,

ACQUAINTS the public in general, that he has rented a large house in Dock street, for the purpose of extending his business, and is in hopes to meet with encouragement, as he is determined to keep the best of hay, and accommodate travellers at the very lowest rates. For the information of all that chuse to favour him with their custom he acquaints them that horses are taken in at 50s. per month, 15s per week, 1s per night for hay, 3d per quart for oats. All horses by the month or week to have 6 quarts of oats per day. Every other charge in the house as reasonable as possible.

Westmoreland county, Rostraver township, July 12, 1788.

WHereas my wife Catharine Kennedy, has been these two years and better striving to take away my character, and that of some of my neighbours falsely and maliciously, and will no live in peace and harmony with me, and has fled me for a separate maintainance, and has entered into law without my knowledge or advice, and greatly against my interest, by which means she is likely to distress both her own living and mine, and is daily striving to enter into new suits of law. I therefore take this method to forewarn all persons whatever, not to trust her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

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JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 19, 1788.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living three miles up the river from Red Stone, Old Fort, about the 15th of May last, two mares and a yearling colt; one is a bay about 9 or 10 years old, lame in her off hind foot, the colt is sucking her, branded with I W, but it is very dull. The other is a chesnut sorrel, with a star in the forehead, she is lame in the near shoulder, and about 11 years old. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take them away.

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WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

July 2, 1788.

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David Kennedy, Sec'y Ld. Office.

John Lukens, Esqr. Survr. Genl.

Copy.

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